

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Friday, June 2, 1849.

Democratic Republican Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
GEN. LEWIS CASS.
OF MICHIGAN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
MAJ. GEN. WM. O. BUTLER.
OF KENTUCKY.

FOR GOVERNOR,
HON. DAVID S. REID.
OF ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

Presidential Elector,
WILLIAM S. ASH.

DEMOCRATS OF WILMINGTON,
ATTEND!

On this evening there will be a meeting of the Democrats of Wilmington at the Court-House, for the purpose of choosing Delegates to the County Convention. Meeting at half-past 7 o'clock. June 20, 1849.

MANY DEMOCRATS.

THE NOMINATION.—The die is cast! The long agony is over! After five days of long and anxious deliberation, not unmingled with some embarrasments, the representatives of the Democratic party who, on the 22d ultimo, assembled in the city of Baltimore, closing their labors on Friday, the 26th, by presenting to the Republicans of America the distinguished individuals whose names will be found at our mast-head, as their Standard-bearers in the great contest upon which we are entering. And are they not names worthy the high positions to which they are about to be called by their fellow-citizens? The name of Lewis Cass has long become a household word with the Democracy of America. His is a name that is associated with all that is great, patriotic and good—a name around which the true hearted Republicans of the Union will delight to rally as their Standard-bearer in the approaching campaign. BUTLER, the gallant BUTLER, too, well deserves to be placed by the Democracy second in command, in the great battle which they are about to fight with Federalism. No less distinguished in peace than renowned in war, these two gallant names will draw around them all that is noble and chivalric in the land, whilst the sound Republican platform of principles on which they stand will endear them to the great masses of the people of all ranks, occupations and professions. We do not know who the Philadelphia Convention will place on the turf as their competitors in the great race before us. This we know, however; with Cass and Butler we can beat them, be they who they may.

We have said that our candidate, Gen. Lewis Cass, is alike distinguished in peace and renowned in war.

At an early age he commanded the third Regiment of Ohio volunteers under Hull, in 1812. He was present at the battle of the Thames, (then a Brigadier General,) under General Harrison, and is highly complimented by him for his gallant conduct. In 1813, General Cass was appointed Governor of the Territory of Michigan, or the Northwestern Territory, as it was then called, which post he filled with distinguished ability up to 1831, having received, during that time, the appointment seven different times, and of course the appointment being confirmed by the Senate as many times; no mean compliment to the ability and faithfulness with which he discharged the duties of this important post. In 1831, he was called by General Jackson to preside over the War Department in his cabinet. Here he had for his colleagues two of our great men whose names are now familiar to the whole people of America—Livingston, McLane, Woodbury, and Taney. He conducted the affairs of the War Department with consummate ability up to 1836, when he was sent, by Gen. Jackson, Minister to France. Here he represented his country with ability, sagacity and boldness. Through his efforts, on his own responsibility too, the celebrated Quintuple Treaty, entered into between England, France, Austria, Prussia and Russia, which would have placed every flag that sailed the ocean under the feet of England, was broken up. The Treaty had actually been signed by the Plenipotentiaries of all these powers, before the world was aware of the game that was being carried on, when Gen. Cass protested, in the name of his country, against it, and laid his reasons before Mr. Gortz, the then French Minister. The result was, that France backed out from the Treaty, and it fell to the ground. In 1842, he resigned his post as Minister to France, assigning as his reasons, that he could not hold the mission, placed as he was in a false position by the "Ashburton Treaty" which conceded to England what he protested against in the Quintuple Treaty. He came home, and every where was received with the highest marks of favor by his countrymen. At the Baltimore Convention, in 1844, he received 123 votes, and would it, it is generally believed, have been the candidate of the party, had the balloting been confined on that day. Mr. Polk however was taken up as a compromise man, and nominated. He contributed largely to the success of the campaign of 1844. In the winter of that year he was elected by the Legislature of his own State to the Senate of the United States. His course there is before the world, and will no doubt be thoroughly canvassed during the campaign. But we have extended this article beyond what we intended when we commenced it. Of both Cass and Butler we will have ample time and opportunity to speak more at length in future numbers of the Journal.

On Monday last, Gen. Cass sent in his resignation to the President of the Senate, as Senator from the State of Michigan; and the Vice President was authorized and instructed to inform the Governor of Michigan of the same, with a view to filling the vacancy.

RATIFICATION MEETINGS.—Immediately on the arrival of the final proceedings of the Convention at Washington City, an impromptu ratification meeting was held on Friday evening, at which the friends of BUCHANAN, WOODBURY and DALLAS were present, and pledged themselves, hearts and hands, to the support of the nominees. The Democrats of the Wilmington held a similar meeting in Monument Square, at which a tremendous

THE BALTIMORE RESOLUTIONS.—We publish amongst the other proceedings of the National Democratic Convention, (on the 4th page,) the resolutions adopted by that body, and which declare the principles upon which in the approaching contest, the great Presidential battle, is to be fought, so far as the Democracy is concerned. They are very nearly the same as those adopted by the Convention of 1844, and upon which Mr. Polk was then elected. Indeed they are literally the same, with some additional ones, which circumstances, that have occurred since 1844, have rendered necessary. They now, as then, declare, in a bold and fearless manner, the great eternal principles of the American Democracy—principles which, more they are discussed and made known, the more they will become popular and universally adopted by the enlightened voters of America. We do not, at this time, intend to go into any specific commentary upon them, but would merely call the attention of the reader to them, and ask him to lay them carefully aside, so that as the contest warms, and Federalists ask him for the principles of his party, he can lay his hands upon them as a complete and triumphant answer. Be it our duty, as an humble member of the press, to comment upon them at fitting times, and at all times, with what little ability we have, to defend them from the assaults of Federalism. With these principles inscribed on our banner in 1844, we achieved a glorious triumph; with them we will achieve even a more glorious victory in '48.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.—In our paper of last week we gave a synopsis of the two first days proceedings of this body, and this week we give the proceedings (condensed) of the remaining three days. In reviewing the action of this body, there is no man, certainly no democrat, who has not reason to rejoice that those who composed it behaved, throughout that long and exciting session, with so much wisdom, forbearance, and judgment. There is no one, who is in any wise acquainted with the affairs of this republic for the last few years, who does not know that there is one great sectional question that has loomed up with dark portentious front, inducing in the bosom of the purest and best men of the land in all portions of the country, gloomy forebodings of the future. A subject upon which we of the South have felt, and do feel, peculiarly sensitive,—and with reason; and a subject which the mischievous fanaticism of a portion of the people of the free States has pressed to extremes, which of late have threatened the integrity of the Union. Anxiously did we, as a Southern man, scan the political horizon, as the time approached when the representatives of the democracy of all sections of the Union would, according to usage, meet together for the purpose of selecting republican candidates for the two highest offices in the world;—anxiously, too, did we watch the proceedings of this body, whilst assembled, in order to see what its course would be. We had a firm reliance in the patriotism of the democracy of the country; still we felt, under all the circumstances, no little solicitude with regard to the manner in which the National Convention would act on the particular subject alluded to. Thrice happy, indeed, are we, not only on account of the success of our own party, but for the sake of the Union itself, that the deliberations of that body were conducted by men who, whether the sons of the hardy pioneers of the West, of the Pilgrim fathers of the East, or of our own sunny South, were animated by a high and lofty patriotism which kept its eye ever fixed upon the Constitution, its guarantees, and its compromises, as the great polar star whose light would guide them and the great party whose representatives they were, with unerring certainty and in triumph through the fiercest tempests that may rage around the ark of safety of our glorious Union. Happy, indeed, are we, that the great platform of principles erected by these men is such that we, as a Southern man and a Democrat, can cordially plant ourselves upon it, and there in fraternal embrace meet the hardy enterprising son of New England—the rough but brave and generous "Buck Eye" of the West, and the proud impetuous inhabitant of the "Gulf Shore," as a band of brothers joined, who have a common purpose, common principles, common hopes, and common fears; and who, when the fight is over, will raise to the Heavens a common shout of triumph.

It is true, the Convention had some vexed questions to settle and adjust. The Democracy of the Empire State came there with divided front. Two sets of delegates presented themselves, claiming each to be the true and legitimate representatives of the Democracy of New York. The Convention heard both sides patiently, and then permitted both to take seats in the Convention, wisely declining to decide their domestic quarrels. Above all, the views, the interests, and the predilections of the different sections of our extended territory were to be reconciled and harmonized. This, we think, was most happily effected by the Convention. Long ago we saw the necessity for taking the candidate from a slavish Southern State. Wisely and well did the Southern delegation act, when they found a "Northern" man whose views of the constitution and of the powers of Congress under the constitution coincided with their own, in selecting him as their standard bearer in the coming campaign. All in all, the whole country has reason for congratulation in the deliberations of the National Democratic Convention; the Democrats in that the proceedings of the body were harmonious and conciliatory, and resulted in the nomination of a ticket which will please all parts of the country, and therefore will, in all human probability, be triumphantly elected; the Whigs, inasmuch as even should they be again beaten, as most certainly they will, they will have statesmen of tried ability and patriotism to preside over the destinies of our common country.

For our own part, had the choice of the candidates depended upon our individual vote, that vote would have been cast for another ticket. This, however, makes the choice of the Convention none the less agreeable to us; nor would we have worked with a better heart and will for the election of our own particular choice, than will we for the present nominees.

We now feel convinced that it is the strongest ticket that could have been selected, and otherwise, it is entirely satisfactory to the Democracy of the country, so far as we have yet heard. Our Whig friends, although admitting it to be a strong nomination, and therefore a

bad one for them, express themselves, at least those of them that we have heard speak of the matter, pleased with the character and ability of both Gen. Cass and Gen. Butler. They say, if they are to be beaten, they will have a President and Vice President of whom every American citizen will be proud.

As the campaign progresses we will, as a matter of course, be called upon to refer to the action and proceedings of the Baltimore Convention more in detail. Our limits will not permit us to extend our remarks at present.

THE APPROACHING FOURTH.—We thus early call the attention of the citizens of Wilmington to the matter of making fit and appropriate preparations for the celebration of our National Anniversary. We think that it is time some steps should be taken. The time-honored custom of selecting some one of our fellow-citizens to deliver an oration on that day, commemorative of the great and glorious event of which it is the anniversary, we think, for one, should be kept up. What say the citizens? Suppose a number of them call upon the Intendant of Police, and respectfully request him to call a public meeting for this purpose; we presume, as a matter of course, he will do so.

CONGRESS.—During the past week, scarcely any business has been done in either House—certainly none of much importance; nor need we look for the transaction of important business till after the Philadelphia Convention. The members of both Houses are entirely too busy in President making, just now, to attend to their appropriate duties. Mr. Polk has sent a message to Congress in reference to the establishment of a Territorial Government in Oregon. It has not yet been acted upon. The people of that distant region are clamorous for some action on the part of Congress. We think they deserve and ought to receive, at the hands of Congress, the earliest attention.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—We desire thus publicly to tender our acknowledgments to the Proprietors of the Baltimore Sun, and also to the Editor of the Petersburg Republican, for their kindness and courtesy in forwarding to us daily the earliest accounts of the deliberations of the Baltimore Democratic Convention. We thank them, and hold ourselves in readiness to reciprocate in any way that may be in our power.

NEW POST OFFICE.—A new Post Office has been established on the route between Strickland's Depot and Taylor's Bridge, in Sampson County, by the name of "Six Run's Post Office." John Colwell, Esq., Postmaster. By the way, why is it that the mail which supplies this office, Taylor's Bridge, Lisbon, and Gravelly Hill Post Offices, leaves Strickland's Depot on Monday, when its leaving on Friday, at say 2 or 3 o'clock P. M., would be much more to the advantage of the people in that section of country, for whose benefit the route was established and is now kept up? We would like to hear from some of our friends on this subject.

THE CANDIDATES.—Are our friends in the country districts taking steps to bring out candidates for the Legislature? June Court will soon be here, (next Monday week.) We do hope and trust that the Democrats in the various country districts will adopt such measures as will secure a full Convention where all parts of the county will be thoroughly represented. We must and will make such a nomination as will be agreeable to the whole party. The Democracy of New Hanover heretofore has always pulled together as one man. They will do so now, or we are much mistaken.

OUR CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.—Our candidate, DAVID S. REID, has just completed his tour through the Eastern Counties, and will address the people in Granville County on tomorrow, and at Raleigh on Monday next. He will then, we presume, accompany Mr. Manly, the Federal candidate, to the West, and meet him at the various places where he (Mr. M.) has made appointments in Stokes, Davidson, Davie, Surry, Wilkes, Caldwell, Burke, McDowell, Yancy, and Buncombe, commencing on the 13th of June and ending on the 4th of July. We say we suppose he will accompany Mr. Manly to the West. We do not know the fact. We suppose when Mr. Reid reaches Raleigh he will publish his appointments for the balance of the campaign.

Thus far the accounts which we have received from all parts of the country which Mr. Reid has visited, are very flattering. We feel assured, if our friends in all sections of the State will only second the efforts of their standard bearer, we will be able to carry North Carolina in August next. Mr. Reid takes admirably with the people wherever he goes. He is more than a match for Mr. Manly on the stump. He is far more conversant with the political history of the country than is that gentleman. Besides, he has the right side of the question to argue. He is doing noble service for Democracy, and deserves the warm and enthusiastic support of every true Democrat. Our friends, wherever Mr. Reid has been, are sanguine of success. Let us make a bold push; bring out all our strength, and success will assuredly be ours.

INTERESTING TO POST MASTERS.—An act has just passed both branches of Congress, amendatory of the act of 1845, which last named act made the commissions of Post Masters retainable annually, instead of quarterly. This was found to be a ruinous curtailment of the commissions of the deputy Post Masters, and hence this amendment, which not only provides that the commissions shall henceforth be allowed quarterly, but also instructs the P. M. General, in adjusting the accounts of Post Masters, to make the law retrospective. This is but just, and will rejoice the hearts of several of our friends—the Deputy Post Masters. The following is the section relative to this retrospective view of the case:

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That all Postmasters, whose commissions have been diminished by their being allowed and paid on the amount of postage received in a year, instead of on the amount received in a quarter, shall be permitted to re-settle and adjust their accounts according to the first section of this act, and shall be allowed and paid such sum as may be justly found their due on such re-settlement of their accounts.

POST OFFICE.—The Post Office has been removed from the old stand, on Market street, to the Custom House, on Water street.

THE LONDON TIMES denies, as currently stated, that the Pope has been deposed and a republic proclaimed at Rome.

LATE FROM MEXICO.—From the New Orleans Picayune of the 21st ultimo, we learn that the steamship Massachusetts arrived at New Orleans on the 20th ult., bringing dates from Vera Cruz to the 13th, from Mexico to the 8th, and from Queretaro to the 4th May. The Picayune's Queretaro correspondent, writing under date of 4th ultimo, says that there is now a full quorum of Senators and Deputies present, and that several informal sessions have been held for the purpose of examining the credentials of Deputies, preparatory to the regular organization of Congress, which was expected to commence its regular session on the 8th ult. Whether the treaty will be ratified, is yet a matter of doubt. Should later news arrive, we will of course give it to our readers.

STILL LATER.—By the Charleston Courier's Express of Sunday morning last, we have the New Orleans Picayune Extra, of the 21st ult., with advices from the City of Mexico up to the 13th, and from Queretaro up to the 11th May.

The intelligence is both important and agreeable. On the 8th of May the Mexican Congress was regularly organized for business, there being considerably more than a quorum of both branches of that body in attendance. The provisional President of the Republic, Pena y Pena, has sent to the Chambers his message. It is long, able, and very much in favor of peace. He calmly reviews the past, and takes to himself no little credit for having so managed the affairs of the country that now the representatives of the nation have the opportunity, in peace and quiet, to deliberate upon and ratify a treaty of peace, which he says, under all the circumstances, (and truly,) is much better for Mexico than she could expect. He urges upon Congress the vital importance of its immediate ratification, and, by the way, uses some strong arguments, which, if the Mexicans have one grain of sense left, will have their proper weight. He asks the Congress to reject the Mexican nation, if the present treaty is rejected and hostilities are resumed, whether, at the end of another campaign, Mexico can reasonably expect to get more favorable terms from the United States. He advises them that the Republic is in no condition to continue the war, and that although it is hard to cede away a portion, and such a fair portion, of her territory, still, under all the circumstances, it is the best that can be done. Pena y Pena is a sensible man and a patriot.

Doubts are still entertained, first, as to whether Congress will ratify the treaty; and second, should this be the case, whether Paredes, Bustamante, Almonte, and other military chieftains, will not create a revolution (on this account,) which will overthrow the government. To show how far the matter of peace or war is in doubt, the Picayune's correspondent states that bets are being made that there will be no peace growing out of the pending treaty. On the other hand, everything seems favorable for peace; and intelligent Mexicans think the treaty will be ratified without doubt. The Picayune says that a rumor was bro't by some of the passengers that Herrera had been elected President of the Republic, but had manifested much reluctance in accepting the office.

A few days more and we will know all about this really important matter.

THE VERY LATEST.—We have received the Charleston Courier, containing dates from New Orleans up to the 26th ult. The late hour at which we receive this intelligence, will only enable us to give a brief abstract of its important features. The New Orleans Picayune is in receipt of dates from the City of Mexico up to the 18th, and from Queretaro to the 16th ultimo. The Picayune's correspondent, writing from Queretaro on the 16th ult., says that the first debate on the treaty in the Mexican Congress took place on the day previous, and that it was extremely stormy. The war party, finding themselves in the minority, have become desperate, and say publicly that they will withdraw, and thus break the quorum. Herrera has not yet been elected President, but must assuredly will be, as soon as all the States are represented. Pena y Pena has been re-elected provisional President for a few days. All was doubt at the last dates with regard to the ratification of the treaty.

By this arrival at New Orleans, we learn the melancholy fact, that on the 15th ultimo, Com'r Harris and Pinkney, of the Navy, together with Lis. Ward and Doughty, and Dr. Bell, also of the Navy, were drowned on the Bar of Tuspan. They were passing in on a boat, which was swamped.

The above is the very latest from Mexico, up to this morning.

THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS.—So far as we have yet had an opportunity of seeing, the democratic press has received the nominations of Cass and Butler with the greatest enthusiasm, if we except the "Barn-burners" of New York. We notice that the Evening Post and Globe of that City are quite savage upon the nomination, and everything connected with it. Cass, they object to, principally because he is opposed to the Wilnot Proviso. Well, go it; we will have to get a long without you gentlemen "Barn-burners." We can elect Gen. Cass without the vote of New York.

THE NEWS BROUGHT BY THE HIBERNIA has produced quite a depression in the business circles in the large Eastern Cities. The Cotton market has been particularly depressed.

ORANGE COUNTY.—The ticket brought out in this county by the Democracy is, for the Senate, Capt. JNO. BERRY. For the Commons, CAD. JONES, JR., JOHN STOCKARD, DR. D. A. MONTGOMERY, and P. H. McDONALD; "the strongest ticket," says the correspondent of the Standard, "ever brought out in Orange, and is, I think, obliged to succeed."

THE NEW ORLEANS DELTA says, that Gen. TAYLOR has determined to write no more letters until after the election. He keeps by him an ample supply of the ALLISON letter, which he sends to his numerous questioners. Sensible.

THE COURT OF INQUIRY is now in session at Frederick, Maryland, and Gen. SCOTT is there in attendance upon it.

WE ARE indebted to the Hon. MR. VENABLE, of N. Carolina, and the Hon. MR. BROWN, of Va., each for a copy of their speeches in pamphlet form.

GENERAL CASS has left Washington for his "Western home," in Michigan.

THE following we clip from the letter of the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, dated 29th ult. (Monday last).—The writer is generally well informed, and we place a great deal of reliance upon what he says. The charges against Gen. Scott, which he speaks of, are the same hinted at some time since by the New Orleans Picayune's correspondent:

"There is news in town, coming this time from a respectable source, that the Congress assembled at Queretaro will ratify the treaty. All the rumors and talk about marches and counter-marches, ordering Generals Taylor and Scott back to Mexico, &c., are sheer fabrications. The government has received dispatches, and their purport is that the treaty will be ratified, and that we shall have the news of it in less than a week. Put that among the rest of my predictions."

"Gen. Scott, the war-worn hero of Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Chapultepec, Molino del Rey, Churubusco, &c., arrived here on yesterday, and attended Rev. Mr. Price's church. The learned divine included him in his prayers, in which, no doubt, the congregation joined with a grateful heart. Gen. Scott left this morning for Frederick, to attend the Court of Inquiry. My opinion is that other things will yet come before that Court with which the public are as yet unacquainted, and which do not consist in mere letters written by different parties. It is not unlikely that a charge of too great anxiety in favor of peace may be brought against Gen. Scott, which may be more annoying than all the Leonidas letters that were ever heard of. Mr. Trist may be involved in the same charge, though he may, from the constitutional tribunal of the country, appeal to impartial history."

WHO WILL BE THE WHIG CHAMPION?—Of course we feel some curiosity to know who the Whigs will place upon the Presidential turf as competitors with Cass and Butler; not that we care a fig, so far as the result is concerned, who he is. But we would like to know, as a mere matter of curiosity, who we are to have the pleasure of beating. Will it be TAYLOR? CLAY? SCOTT? OR CORWIN? There is a majority of the delegates to the Philadelphia Convention pledged to Mr. CLAY, and he will undoubtedly receive the nomination if the delegates obey the instructions of those who appointed them. But will they do this? We predict they will not. The nomination of Cass by our folks has helped Gen. TAYLOR mightily. The Whigs, we think, will take him up. They feel that it would be no race at all between CLAY and Cass. By this day week, we shall know all about it.

THE WHIG VIEW.—The following is the Whig view of the nomination of Gen'l Cass, as we find it in the National Intelligencer, the great organ of the Federal party of the Union:—

"In nominating Mr. Cass, it must be admitted that the Convention have selected for their candidate a gentleman of talents, of respectability, and of exemplary personal character. The worthy traits, however, are woefully counterpoised by the wild and disorganizing views and principles which he has of late years avowed and advocated, and which, if they ever obtain a firm footing and ascendancy in the Councils of this Nation, will, if they do not make absolute shipwreck of this glorious Union, much to the detriment of the hopes and objects of the venerated founders of this Government, as we trust the issue of the election will prove to the hopes of those who have placed Gen'l Cass in the field."

"Whether Gen'l Cass is the strongest candidate whom the Democracy could have found in its ranks, we much doubt; but the strong est, if there be a stronger, would have been equally doomed to defeat by the candidate whoever he may be, that will be offered to the country by the Whig Convention in June; and we could have preferred, for 'auld lang syne,' to have had some other candidate to beat."

We do not know what "wild and disorganizing views and principles" the Intelligencer alludes to, if it be not the firm and bold course which Gen'l Cass has always pursued when there was a controversy between his own and a foreign nation. He has always stood up boldly for his own country, and doubtless the Intelligencer and some other Federal papers look upon this as "wild and disorganizing." Not so, however, they will find, do the people of this country look upon such matters.

Well, we must admit that there is something singular in the fact of the two extremes—South Carolina and the Barn-burners of New York—being out against the action of the National Democratic Convention. The Mercury, of Charleston, and the Evening Post of New York, are both out against the doings of the Convention. The first, because the action of that body is deemed prejudicial to Southern interests; and the second, because its doings were too Southern! The Barn-burners are about to call a Convention to nominate an independent candidate for the Presidency—probably Senator JNO. A. DIX—so says the Post. The Mercury has not announced yet what South Carolina will do in the premises. Now it may so turn out that the people, the voters of these two States, will take the matter into their own hands, and judge the nominees of the Convention to be their choice. Time will show.

THE next 4th of March occurs on Sunday. So that Gen. Cass will have to be inaugurated on Saturday, the 3d, else the country will be without an executive for one day.

GEN'L SCOTT IN NEW YORK.—On Thursday last, 25th ultimo, Gen'l Scott received, at the hands of the city authorities of New York, a public reception, which, the papers state, was of the most enthusiastic character. We would not be surprised if the friends of Gen'l Scott will make a strong pull to get his name bro't prominently before the Philadelphia Convention, which assembles next week.

HAYTI.—The latest intelligence from this negro republic informs us that a dreadful civil war was raging between the mulattoes and blacks. It seems that the yellows, who are by far the most wealthy and intelligent class of the inhabitants, have been, by the present President, entirely excluded from all participation in governmental affairs. A number of them presented to Soloque, the President, a remonstrance on this subject, when he ordered 80 of them to be shot in cold blood. Their friends rose in arms. A civil war was the consequence, and at last dates all the respectable and intelligent mulattoes in Port au Prince were either killed or in prison.

Will our friend of the Weldon Herald point out to us any clashing or discrepancy in the two paragraphs which he quotes from the Journal; for we presume it was for some purpose of this kind he quoted them.

NEW YORK AND MR. CLAY.—The New York Tribune, the Clay organ of that State, calculates that thirty-two out of the thirty-six delegates to the Whig National Convention, are in favor of Mr. Clay.

"Who is JAMES K. POLK?"—Our readers will recollect how frequently this question was asked in 1844 by the Whig orators. Here it was insisted that JAMES K. POLK was an obscure Loco Foco, entirely "unknown to fortune and to fame." The people of the country answered this question thoroughly. These same orators cannot, we presume, ask this question with regard to LEWIS CASS. He, we presume, is pretty well known. But we will see.

THE FOREIGN NEWS.—We have devoted considerable space to the foreign news. It is important and interesting. The present state of Europe cannot fail to be a subject of absorbing interest to every man who can look an inch beyond the shadow of his own nose. We have given the Foreign Markets in detail under the commercial head, as all are either directly or indirectly interested in them. It will be seen that both Cotton and Breadstuffs have declined a shade since the last arrival.

Laid on the Shelf.—We think our amiable friend, Col. Wm. R. King, has as good right as any one to complain of the way in which matters were conducted in the National Convention of his party. There was evidently a studied purpose to throw him into the back ground, notwithstanding he had been much talked of for the Vice Presidency. He was not placed on a single Committee, nor was he elected as one of the Vice Presidents of the Convention; and worse still, the Union, in publishing the list of delegates, actually deprives him of his personal identity, and puts him down as M. A. King! Truly, truly, this is the unkindest cut of all.

Chronicle, Wednesday.

We wonder the Chronicle should be so foolish as to pen the above paragraph, knowing, as he must have done, that all the facts are purely fictitious. The Hon. Wm. R. King was not only not a delegate to the Baltimore Convention, but was not, in fact, in the City of Baltimore during its session. The "M. A. King," reported as a delegate from Alabama, is quite a different person. Do, neighbor, now that we are entering upon the Presidential campaign, make it a rule to look before you leap. Your doing so will save your jumping into the mire. But the Chronicle evinces quite a sympathy for Mr. KING, the reader can guess with what sincerity.

SANTA ANNA has arrived in safety at Kingston, Jamaica, and it is supposed, as soon as he can get the proper arrangements made, will resume the polite and intellectual amusement of fighting chickens.

McKAY'S EXPRESS.—We are again indebted to Mr. WILLIAM STRINGER, agent for McKay's Express, for both Northern and Southern papers, in advance of the Mail.

THE Raleigh Star, (Whig,) for once in its life, has made a candid and sensible remark, which we quote for the benefit of all whom it may concern:

"Gen. Cass is perhaps the strongest nomination the Democrats could have made, and the Whigs will find in him a formidable enemy."

For the Journal.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT MEETING.

At a meeting held on Monday evening last, at the Exchange, Raleigh, Col. JOHN McRAE was called to the Chair and Dr. JAS. H. DICKSON appointed Secretary.

On motion of Gen. McRAE it was Resolved, That this meeting approves highly of the scheme for improving the navigation of the Cape Fear and Deep Rivers, above the falls, proposed to be undertaken by the Counties interested therein.

Resolved, That Delegates be appointed to attend the Convention to be held for this purpose at Pittsboro' on the 17th of June.

These Resolutions were offered and adopted. The following gentlemen were appointed delegates.

Gen. Alex. McRAE, T. Loring, David Reid, Nat. Hill, H. Nutt, Gen. James Owen, and T. D. McRAE.

Chairman and Secretary authorized to fill vacancies in the above Committee.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the newspapers of the town.

JOHN McRAE, Chairman.

J. H. DICKSON, Secretary.

FOREIGN.

Arrival of the Hibernia—7 Days Later.

From the Baltimore Sun of Monday, in which we find full details of the foreign news brought by the Hibernia, we condense the following summary of its most important features:—

The steamship Hibernia, Capt. Shannon, arrived at New York on Saturday at 1 o'clock. She sailed from Liverpool on the 13th instant.

Commercial affairs wear rather an improved aspect. Ireland was less tumultuous.

The French National Assembly had appointed an Executive Government of five persons. The prospects of the Italian patriots in the North of Italy had improved, and news was expected of a victory over the Austrians under the walls of Verona.

LIVERPOOL, May 13.—The weather continues most beautiful, and is every thing which can be desired. The crops throughout the entire United Kingdom look most promising, and afford ample hope of a most abundant harvest.

We observe that a leading Dublin paper "regrets very much to state that the potato failures have been already discovered in the potato crop in the west of Ireland." The same "regrets" appear in a few English papers. We are unwilling to believe that there exists at present any cause for alarm as to the failure of the potato crops; and we again recommend the grower and speculator in breadstuffs to look with caution upon these reports.

Blockade of Venice.—The London Gazette publishes an official dispatch from Count Fiumi, in which the blockade of Venice is made known.

Blockade of German Ports by the Danes.—The same Gazette contains an official dispatch from the Danish Minister, Knuth, announcing the blockade of Stettin, Stralsund, Rostock, Wismar, Pillau, and Danzig—the four first from the 2d of May, and the last from the 3d, the blockade of the Elbe being fixed for the 10th.

Ireland.—Ireland has become more tranquil. The Limerick affair has tended not a little to this salutary result. It is quite clear that there will be no revolution in Ireland at this time; and that whatever changes may be brought about, they will only be effected by peaceful agitation.

Messrs. Duffy and Meagher continue their appeals to the people to arm, and are joined by some of the priests.

The potato crops generally promise a very abundant yield. Blight has appeared in only a few very limited localities.

The name of Mr. W. Smith O'Brien has been struck from the roll of the magistracy of the county of Limerick.

DUBLIN, May 10th.—This day the Judges of the Queen's Bench unanimously decided against Mr. Mitchell's pleas and in favor of the Crown.

The Judges have appointed the 29th of May as the 1st of June, for the trial of Mr. Mitchell.

France.—We have received details of the proceedings of the meeting of the French Assembly up to the 11th inst. In the afternoon

of that day, the Executive Commission, with whom the choice rested, declared the ministry as follows:—Foreign Affairs, Bastide; Finance, Charras; Interior, Ducloux; Justice, Cremieux; Instruction, Carnot; Commerce, Flocon; Legion, Bethmont; Public Works, Retz; Marine, Casse; Interior, Recurt; Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Favre.

By the last arrival, we had reports of the election of Mr. Buchez, President of the Assembly.

By the formation of the executive authority, to carry on the business of the State, is a still more difficult question. At the first attempt to decide this essential point, by nominating a delegated authority of five Ministers, Barbes, the ultra-column of the National Guards, ascended the tribune and raised such a confusion, by referring to the late events at Lyons, as plainly to prove that any attempt by the moderate Republicans to exclude the members of the ultra party from a share in the government, would be followed by the movement of the people to restore the preponderance of the extreme party.

M. Lamartine evidently wishes to retain Ledru Rollin in power, however obnoxious his principles may be to him, in the event of his being ejected, the extreme Republicans would appeal to the sword, and raise such a confusion throughout France, as would wholly obstruct the action of the government.

At present it seems very doubtful whether a presidential chief will be appointed. A powerful minority, being only less by twenty-six of the half of nearly eight hundred members, are of opinion that the Executive Government can be carried on by the Assembly itself.

Each man of the three hundred and eighty-five thinks himself as good as an equal as Lamartine; and, accordingly, the members who take this view of their duties are not disposed to delegate the authority which the people have granted them.

Denmark and the Duchies.—The warlike aspect of affairs on the continent has not undergone any material change during the past week. The hostilities in Lombardy have received a new impulse by the accession of the Pope to the Italian confederacy against Austria, whilst Prussia and the allies in the north have entered Denmark, Prussia, and the friendly mediation of England in the quarrel has not yet produced any practical results.

The Danes by sea have now begun to act by a vigorous blockade of all the northern ports. An official declaration of the blockade of commerce by the Austrians has been issued. From Lombardy there is an hourly expectation of receiving news of